

Voc. Rehabilitation

# Counselors Guide

*How to* Analyze the Rehabilitation Needs  
of Blind Persons on the Farm

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

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# Counselors Guide

## *How to Analyze the Rehabilitation Needs of Blind Persons on the Farm*

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION,  
AND WELFARE

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Office of Vocational Rehabilitation  
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# Foreword

**I**N THE PAST little has been accomplished in the field of rural rehabilitation for the blind although numerous blind persons over the Nation have, through their own efforts, successfully operated various types of farms and worked successfully as employees of farmers.

Since approximately 36.3 percent of the general population live in rural areas and since blind persons are subject to the same influences and desires and have the same abilities as seeing persons, it is reasonable to believe that an earnest effort to develop rural occupations in which blind persons can participate will be successful. This task will require careful counseling of the client and members of his immediate family, and involve close integration of a wide variety of services provided by numerous county, State, and Federal agencies, as well as local organizations and individuals. Fortunately, the wide variety and type of services available to farmers enhance the possibility for success in rehabilitating blind persons in some form of rural activity.

The purpose of this material is to aid the counselor in analyzing the rehabilitation needs of blind persons living on farms and persons desiring to engage in farm work in some capacity, and to furnish him with information concerning existing facilities, agencies, and organizations providing services to farmers.

In addition, a list of rural occupations in which blind and partially sighted persons have successfully engaged is submitted as a guide for the counselor in assisting blind clients in selecting a suitable farm occupation.

M. I. TYNAN

*Chief, Services for the Blind.*



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# I. Introduction

**B**LIND PERSONS who live in rural areas and have successfully participated in the performance of numerous duties on farms possess a desire for active participation in farm activities which will provide them with the necessary means of livelihood. In general, it has been determined that persons who are accustomed to rural life have not been happy or successful when moved from their accustomed environment and placed in unfamiliar and unusual surroundings and situations. In order to analyze the needs of and rehabilitate blind persons into a suitable farm vocation, it is first necessary to identify and define the two broad classifications of farms, namely, the *general farm* and the *specialty farm*.

## A. Definitions

1. A *general farm* is a tract of land on which a variety of agricultural pursuits are conducted. It may consist of the functions involved in the planting, cultivating, harvesting, and marketing of a variety of crops; the breeding, care, and marketing of livestock or poultry; or any combination of these functions.
2. A *specialty farm* is a tract of land on which are raised single crops not often grown in quantity on general farms: game in captivity for food; fur or hide, such as rabbits, fish, alligators, snakes, etc.

## B. Categories

The operations involved in either of the two classifications fall in three categories: *farm hands*, *operators of farms*, or *managers of farms*.

1. A *farm hand* is an individual who performs either a specific task or a number of tasks under the direction of a manager or operator from whom he receives his compensation. A farm hand works under the direction of someone who is responsible for the successful performance and completion of any or all operations on and about the farm on which he is employed. He may be assigned a specific task or a number of tasks. He may work alone or he may be required to work with others. He may perform a task alone in its entirety or in part or may participate in the performance of any or all the operations.

2. A *farm operator* may conduct the operations on either a general or on a specialty farm. He may perform all the operations or participate in the performance of a part of the operations involved. His responsibility is that of manager, planner, supervisor, laborer, and businessman with his activities usually confined to the operation of a single family farm.

3. The *manager of a farm* provides organization, planning, general supervision, advice and information; selects employees and directs their work; determines the type of crops, activities, and operations; makes purchases; arranges for marketing; and generally directs and maintains the over-all activity of a farm. The manager seldom participates in the labor process.

## II. Procedure

### A. Determining a Suitable Category of Farm Work

#### 1. WHERE TO CONDUCT INTERVIEWS

The counseling of a client and the analysis of his rehabilitation needs should be made in his home environment and local community. This procedure will enable the counselor to obtain information on:

- a.* The client's desires, attitudes, abilities, and particular situation;
- b.* The attitudes of members of his family, friends, and neighbors, and the part they can be expected to play in the rehabilitation plan;
- c.* The conditions under which the client lives, his hobbies, his skills, the type of farm work which interests him most, and the opportunity the particular farm provides for his future; and
- d.* The size and character of the farm, its facilities and its potentialities and their relationship to the individual's desires, skills, and abilities.

#### 2. WHAT TO CONSIDER WHEN CONDUCTING INTERVIEWS

The following eleven points (*a* through *k*) will be helpful in analyzing an individual's situation and in assisting the client in determining the category of farm work for which he is best adapted:

##### *a.* DOES HE LIKE COUNTRY LIFE?

Many persons who live in the country do so because of family precedent, because circumstances have not permitted them to make a change, or because the opportunities afforded by country living are more to their liking.

*EXAMPLE: A family lives on a farm located 25 miles from the heart of a thriving industrial center. This farm is a portion of a homestead filed upon by a great-grandfather and developed over a period of generations by his heirs. Naturally all of the heirs could not and did not want to live on the old homestead. Those who chose to remain and were financially able to do so, bought the equity of other heirs and the property was eventually subdivided into smaller units. Some of these units were not adequate to support a family from the returns from farming as it had been conducted by their ancestors, and it was necessary for them to seek employment elsewhere or change their farming procedures to meet the demands of the times. In some instances, the desire to retain possession of and live on a portion of the*

*old homestead caused the family to remain; others remained because they were unable to accumulate sufficient funds to make a change; and others remained because they liked the advantages of country living and developed their farm to a point where it would support them.*

When visiting with the client the topics of general conversation and the manner in which he reacts to them provide a good indication of his likes, desires, and ambitions. If he suggests or responds favorably to comments as to the independence offered by country living, freedom from noise and congestion, simple and wholesome participation in out-of-door recreation, personal acquaintance with neighbors and participation in community affairs, it is certain that he likes living in the country. On the other hand, if it is clear that he is attracted to the advantages of city life, such as not knowing one's neighbors, and the opportunities offered in the way of theaters, symphonies, and amusement parks, it is evident that city living might be more to his liking.

#### **b. DOES HE WANT TO BE A FARMER?**

Many persons think they want to farm but know very little about the long hours, confinement, hard work, discouragement, and responsibility involved in the process.

*EXAMPLE: A family lives on an acreage which is cultivated for the purpose of raising a family garden, keeping a family cow, and marketing some produce to supplement their income derived from employment in the city. The son who has always received his support from the family thinks he wants to farm the acreage on a full-time basis and establish himself as an independent operator of some agricultural pursuit.*

If the client has had former experience working on a farm or operating a farm for himself, either prior to or after losing his sight, the counselor will have little or no difficulty in learning whether or not he wants to continue with farm work in some capacity. If he has had no experience, but manifests interest in discussing farming in general or discussing a specific type of farming, such as poultry, dairy or wheat; inquires as to market trends, disease and research; inquires as to the availability of land and sources of financing; or takes pride in showing his vegetable or flower garden, which he tends as a hobby, it is reasonable to assume that he is interested in farming.

#### **c. IS FARM WORK COMPATIBLE WITH HIS DEGREE OF HEALTH AND EYE CONDITION?**

Most types of farm work require good health and physical strength. Some types of specialty farming require only intermittent attention,

have no dust, can be performed under sheltered conditions, and involve little or no lifting. Any farm or farm operation which is large enough to require the services of a full-time manager may provide an opportunity for a person, who has the knowledge and ability to plan, supervise, and direct the over-all operation, *but* whose physical health and eye condition are such that he cannot discharge all the duties of physical labor.

*EXAMPLE: A successful farmer met with an accident to his spine. The eye condition was aggravated by dust and excessive heat and the injury to his spine made lifting impossible. Naturally, this man could not discharge the duties of hard physical labor or work where he was exposed to heat and dust; but he might very well become a satisfactory manager, since he still retained the same knowledge and ability that had made him a successful farmer before he met with his accident.*

Both a physical and an ophthalmological examination are required to determine what type of farm work is compatible with the degree of health and eye condition of the client. Some types of labor cause further deterioration of some eye conditions and the client should be informed accordingly. After carefully studying the examination reports and questioning the client as to the type of participation he has found to be detrimental to him, the counselor will be able to decide the category of farm work for which he is best suited. Persons suffering from a lung condition should not work in dust or do heavy lifting. Persons in need of frequent rest periods could do only specialty farming jobs which require intermittent attention. Persons with glaucoma or detached retina should not lift, stoop, or work in excessive heat.

*d. HAS HE HAD ANY EXPERIENCE WORKING ON A FARM; IF SO, WHAT IS THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF HIS EXPERIENCE?*

Experience is an asset to anyone planning to engage in farm work and the nature and extent of his experience will be helpful in determining the category of farm work for which the individual is best suited. Experience is not absolutely necessary to farm work since many persons possess the aptitudes and abilities necessary for successful performance on a farm. Such persons when trained and fitted into the category of farming for which they are best adapted may well be successful.

*EXAMPLE: A blind deaf-mute in good physical health lives on a 2-acre plot 5 miles from town. He has never worked on a farm in any capacity but raises a vegetable garden and spends a lot of time working with flowers. His wife is a deaf-mute but has her sight, and their*

*14-year-old daughter possesses all her faculties. This family situation provides a means of communicating with neighbors and the general public, as well as furnishing the father with the type of assistance that will enable him to successfully perform the physical tasks involved.*

If the client has had no experience working on a farm and the farm on which he lives does not provide an opportunity for experience, he should be sent to a farm school which is equipped to train blind persons in a variety of farm operations or placed on a farm to work under the supervision of an experienced farmer. This will enable the counselor to observe the client's attitude toward farm work; to observe the skill and ability with which he performs certain farm tasks; how well he follows instructions, makes plans and carries them through to completion; and how well he assumes the duties and responsibilities required of a farm worker. If the farm on which he lives provides an opportunity but for some reason he or his family do not believe a blind person could work successfully on a farm, the counselor should work with him and demonstrate practical methods of performance which will accomplish the desired results without the use of sight. If the client has had experience working on a farm, the freedom with which he converses about farm work, or the exhibition of some of his activities, will assist the counselor in determining the type of work which suits his capabilities.

#### *e. CAN HE ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY?*

Persons who like responsibility usually see things that need to be done and approach the problems themselves or call them to the attention of someone in authority. If they operate in this manner and good results are achieved through their efforts, it is an indication that they like and can assume responsibility.

*EXAMPLE: A worker who has been assigned the job of harvesting a crop which is threatened by wind or rain is confronted with an emergency in the hog lot. The hogs in a certain pen have broken out and will wander away or enter the feed storage bin and cause destruction. In this case the worker is confronted with two vital problems which require immediate decision and action. The worker who decides to inform someone who can take care of the emergency or, in the event there is no one to inform, decides which of the two jobs is of greater importance and acts upon his decision, demonstrates ability to assume responsibility.*

A counselor can obtain such information about the client by inquiring of persons for whom he has worked, of relatives and neighbors,

or by working with him and observing his approach to individual problems.

**f. DOES HE WORK WELL WITHOUT DIRECTION OR DOES HE NEED SOMEONE TO PLAN AND DIRECT HIS WORK FOR HIM?**

Persons who do not like responsibility usually function better when someone assists them with the planning and directs the details of operation. Such persons may be most valuable workers when they function under supervised conditions.

*EXAMPLE: A worker is assigned a task of planting and cultivating a particular crop or a variety of crops. This assignment would require planting at intervals, appropriate to escape frosts or to meet the demands of the market, in order to insure a supply of fresh produce. The need for protection, as well as the time when cultivation will be most effective, is determined by the elements of frost, rain, and sunshine.*

Some persons are good workers and can perform each task well but must be told what to do and when to do it. Such an individual must work under the direction of others.

Information obtained by discussing the manner in which the client plans his daily routine; by inquiring of relatives, friends, and neighbors; and by assigning him a task which involves planning and originality (setting a clothesline pole which requires plumbing for vertical and aligning with fence or building), will provide indications of how well the client can plan for himself and work without direction.

**g. IS HE INCLINED TO IMPROVE HIMSELF THROUGH STUDY, CONSULTATION WITH OTHERS, OR EXPERIMENTING WITH NEW IDEAS?**

Persons who want to better conditions and improve themselves are inquisitive and avail themselves of information published by authorities on the topics of interest as well as experimenting with new ideas.

*EXAMPLE: A farmer who reads journals publishing information on the subjects in which he is interested; attends agricultural clinics; consults with the county agricultural agent and other authorities in charge of programs providing services to farmers; and proceeds to make use of the information he has acquired, demonstrates interest in keeping abreast of improved farm conditions and practices.*

Information obtained by discussing farm methods and practices with the client; inquiring of the county agricultural agent, authorities on soil conservation, production and marketing, and from neighbors; and by observing the client's participation in some project

such as a vegetable garden, flower garden, or the care of a family cow, will assist the counselor in making his determination.

#### *h. IS HE WILLING TO WORK LONG HOURS DOING HARD, DIRTY WORK?*

Persons who are unwilling to work long hours or assume responsibility for meeting emergencies are not suited for any type of farm work. Physical labor and dirty work are usually the responsibility of a farm hand or the operator of a single-unit farm. A manager of a farm must be willing and able to assume the responsibility for long hours and interrupted planning but is seldom required to participate in hard physical labor or dirty work.

*EXAMPLE: A farm hand or the operator of a single-unit farm may be required to spend an entire day working in the heat, dust, and grime of the harvest field. When the day's work in the field has been completed it may be necessary to milk a few cows, repair a damaged fence, or repair a broken piece of machinery. A manager is responsible for planning the over-all performance and supervising the operations involved, and performs labor processes only in emergencies and only those compatible with his health and eye condition.*

The counselor determines the willingness of the client to work long hours doing hard, dirty work by discussing the duties of operating and maintaining a farm; inquiring of the neighbors, merchants, and the county agricultural agent; observing the conditions of the crops, buildings, and fences; and by visiting him at various intervals to observe his operations.

#### *i. CAN HE WITHSTAND REVERSES?*

A person who is easily discouraged should not be a farmer. He has no control over the elements such as drought, floods, hurricanes, hail, and damaging frost. Plant and animal diseases come unannounced and marketing conditions are often unpredictable.

*EXAMPLE: A farmer had a fine crop of strawberries almost ready for the market and the price for fresh strawberries was good. A freakish hailstorm bruised the partially ripened berries, causing them to rot, and the blossoms were torn from the plants. This unpredictable and unavoidable disaster caused the farmer to lose the first crop of berries and the benefit of the high market price which would have defrayed a high percentage of his yearly operating costs and left the ensuing yield to represent his profit. Because of this condition, he was unable to harvest a sufficient amount to pay the expense of operation.*

Discussion with the client on personal matters such as his attitude toward blindness and public acceptance; information obtained from relatives; friends, and neighbors regarding his reactions to disturbing factors of a small nature; and observing the extent of his participation in solving his problems, will assist the counselor in determining how well he can take reverses.

*j.* DOES HE HANDLE MONEY WELL?

The operation of a small farm places the entire responsibility for management and performance on a single individual. The operation of a larger farm involves management and over-all direction which require careful financial planning, in order to meet the obligations as they arise during the various seasons of the year. The manager of the large farm has no responsibility for the performance of the physical work involved. A farm hand usually has no responsibility for planning the finances of the operation and is only responsible for the successful performance of tasks assigned to him.

*EXAMPLE: A grain farm provides one seasonal crop a year. This crop is usually harvested and marketed during the late summer and early fall months. The income derived at that time must finance the farming operations through the ensuing year. This includes the support of all persons employed and living on the farm; the storage and treatment of seed; the preparation of soil; and planting, cultivating, and harvesting of another crop before further financial returns can be expected.*

Information concerning the client's ability to handle money can be ascertained by discussing with him his personal financial obligations and observing the manner in which he plans and budgets his resources; investigating his credit at a bank which is familiar with the manner in which he conducts his business; inquiring of local merchants and neighbors; and by observing the manner in which he maintains himself and cares for his personal effects.

*k.* DOES HE HAVE ENOUGH MONEY TO SUPPORT HIMSELF FOR A YEAR?

Any person planning to engage in farming should have enough money or a sufficient amount of tangible resources to enable him to finance a year's operation.

*EXAMPLE: A dairyman has rented a farm for which he pays monthly cash rent. He has purchased a herd from which one-half the returns from the butter fat is applied to the purchase price of a herd; the remaining half of the returns goes to pay for feed, repairs on equipment, rent, and support of the family. One-half the returns received*

*for butterfat is insufficient to meet these current obligations; therefore, the debt incurred from living and operating expenses accumulates until the original obligation for the purchase of the herd has been satisfied. This farmer would have no tangible assets in land or stock from which he could secure a loan and, therefore, would be required to have a sufficient amount of cash or income from other sources to finance the obligations of operation and support.*

The counselor should carefully analyze the financial status of the client, who anticipates engaging in a rural pursuit, by discussing his potential assets with him and investigating his financial status and possibilities through local merchants, banks, farm loan bureaus, creamery, and dairymen associations.

After these studies have been made and the counselor has assisted the client in selecting the category of farm work for which he is adapted, the counselor and client are prepared to decide upon a rehabilitation plan.

## **B. Determining the Feasibility of a Project and Locating Sources of Assistance**

Before deciding upon a particular farm project or type of farm work in which the client wishes to engage, it is necessary first to investigate the feasibility of the pursuit; and second, to locate sources of information from which technical advice and assistance can be obtained.

### **1. IS THE PROJECT PRACTICAL IN A SPECIFIC LOCALITY?**

Information on the feasibility of a farm project or a particular type of farm work can be obtained by investigating the adaptability of crops, market trends, supply and demand, type, and source of labor through:

#### **a. THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

The Farm Division of this organization will furnish information on the availability of land, crops raised in a given locality, climate, marketing facilities and processing plants, supply and demand for produce, market trends, and supply and demand for various types of farm labor.

#### **b. THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT**

This agent can furnish information on crops best adapted to the soil and climate, crops most in demand, market trends, cost of produc-

ing a particular crop, amount and type of labor required, and possibilities for market facilities.

*c.* THE GROWERS ASSOCIATION (FRUITS, VEGETABLES, STOCK)

These Associations are most helpful when marketing farm produce. Most of the information furnished by them will be duplicated by other agencies and organizations; however, it will enable the counselor to check the information received from one source against that obtained from another.

*d.* THE RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

This Association will know the kind and amount of produce bought and sold in the community in a specified time; the average price that can be expected by the producer; whether or not produce raised locally is saleable; and the best outlet for locally grown produce.

*e.* FEED AND SEED DEALERS

Feed and seed dealers are cognizant of the farmer's needs; the demand for a particular product; the quality being grown; the product which is best adapted to a particular locality; and production and marketing trends in general.

*f.* THE FARMER'S MARKET

The farmer's market is the best barometer a farmer has for determining the kind, quantity, and variety of produce which is most in demand in his community. It will give him an indication of what to raise; when to market it to the best advantage; and what is reasonable to expect in financial returns.

*g.* INDIVIDUAL FARMERS

Although each individual farmer is best informed on operations and trends affecting his own farm pursuit, he has much practical information to offer on most phases of farming; type and supply of labor available; and matters pertaining to the operation of a farm.

## 2. LOCATING SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

Technical information, advice, general supervision, training, and financial assistance can be obtained through:

*a.* VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

In each State the Division of Vocational Education of the State Department of Education provides for farmer training courses which

are conducted in the public schools. Each student of vocational agriculture is required to have an actual farming program that he operates with his own labor under the direction of his teacher of vocational agriculture. Most of the student's agricultural instruction is based upon the needs of his own farming program.

The major objectives of vocational education in agriculture are to develop effective ability to: Make a beginning and advance in farming; produce farm commodities efficiently; market farm products advantageously; conserve soil and other natural resources; manage a farm business; and maintain a favorable environment.

Instruction is provided for four recognized groups:

(1) Students who are enrolled in all-day classes and are preparing for farming;

(2) Students who are enrolled in day-unit classes and are preparing for farming;

(3) Out-of-school young men who are enrolled in young farmer classes (part-time) to develop ability to establish themselves in farming; and

(4) Adult farmers who are enrolled in adult classes (evening) to improve themselves in specific farming occupations.

Vocational Agricultural Departments may offer instruction to adult farmers in such courses as farm machinery repair in the farm shop building. Many farmers profit not only from instruction in the best farm practices, but find it possible to do practically all their own repair of farm machinery. The training in farm mechanics is also based upon the student's farming needs and may include shop work, farm power machinery, soil and water management, rural electrification, and farm structures.

#### **b. THE STATE EXTENSION DIVISION**

The State Extension Division, with headquarters at the State College, directs county extension work. All extension agents in a county work cooperatively with the entire rural family, although the county agricultural agent's responsibility is primarily to the men and boys, and the county home demonstration agent's to the women and girls. County agents are in a position to help promote and develop county, State, and Federal programs. They are public servants and are paid from county, State, or Federal appropriations.

County agents have headquarters at the county seat, usually the courthouse or post office building.

(1) *The County Agricultural Agent.*—Of the 3,108 agricultural counties in the United States, 3,035 have county agricultural agents

who represent both the Department of Agriculture and the State College of Agriculture in the extension work which might be carried on in each county. The county agent is in a position to, and in most cases will, personally supervise a farm project. His work has a wide coverage and extends from the making of investigations through the development and completion of the project.

(2) *The County Home Demonstration Agent*.—Of the 3,108 agricultural counties in the United States, 2,541 have county home demonstration agents who are teachers. The home demonstration agent's work is not in a classroom, however, but in the home and community. She helps train women and girls in homemaking, including such subjects as improving the family food supply, obtaining suitable clothing at moderate cost, labor saving methods, house conveniences, home furnishings, and attractive home surroundings. Through group work, rural families are stimulated to make community improvements, such as better facilities for health, sanitation, and recreation.

### c. FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

The Farmers Home Administration maintains a State Office in each State. It will, through its Farm Ownership Division, and, when determined practical, make loans to assist in the purchase of land or to develop or enlarge farms already owned. It offers two plans: One is the Insured Mortgage Loan which requires the purchaser to have 10 percent of the original purchase price, with the balance financed through private sources. Payment is guaranteed by the Government agency. Under the other plan, which in most instances is restricted to veterans, it is not required that the participant have any part of the purchase price. The money is loaned by the Government agency at 4 percent interest, extending over a period as long as 40 years, and payable in either monthly or yearly instalments.

Each State has a Director and County Farmers Home Administrator Supervisor. These Supervisors work closely with County Committees, which are made up of three members, at least two of whom must be active farmers who appraise the property according to the prevailing market value. The essential requirements are that the purchaser be mentally, physically, and socially able to participate in farming and that he have a knowledge of farming acquired either through training or experience. The farm unit purchased and family placed on the property must be considered a self-sufficient unit.

The Farmers Home Administration also makes loans and grants for the construction and repair of farmhouses, and other necessary farm buildings, to farm owners who are otherwise unable to finance needed construction for themselves and their tenants. Such loans cannot be made in excess of 33 years. Farm housing borrowers need not be

full-time farmers and the security need not always be a first mortgage.

The Farmers Home Administration also serves operators of family-type farms who are unable to obtain credit through local sources. Loans may be made to buy livestock, farm and home equipment, feed, seed, lime and fertilizers; and when necessary, to pay other farm operating and family living expenses, including medical care. Under some conditions, funds may be included in the loan to refinance debts secured by liens on livestock and farm equipment. Loan funds also may be used to enable him to join with one or more other farmers to buy or obtain the use of such items as high quality sires or heavy equipment which he could not afford to own for individual use. The most that one can borrow at any one time is \$7,000, and the total outstanding debt for operating loans cannot exceed \$10,000. The interest is 5 percent per year on the unpaid balance. Loan funds advanced to meet operating expenses during a crop year generally will be repaid when that year's income is received. Funds loaned to buy such things as dairy cows and other breeding animals, farm equipment, and to carry out basic soil building and conservation practices, will be repaid as rapidly as possible. In no case may the loan run for more than 7 years.

#### d. THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The State Office of the Soil Conservation Service is responsible for providing technical help to farmers and ranchers through a staff of experienced agronomists, engineers, and crop analysts. The major goal of the National Soil and Water Conservation program is complete farm conservation plans designed to protect, improve, and make the most profitable use of every acre. The staff of this Office will analyze, chart, test, and determine the type of improvement that is needed.

*Examples of improvements are:* Terracing land to prevent erosion; planting trees for windbreaks, fuel, or fence posts; testing the soil to determine the type of crop growth that is best suited for the soil; determining the type of fertilizer the soil requires; determining crops best adapted to the soil and climate; cleaning out pasture land and seeding the pasture grasses; establishing meadows and perennial crops; building stock ponds; and cruising and sorting of timber as required to promote better growth.

Soil conservation also provides technical supervision for permanent-type conservation practices and approves permanent practices on which the Agricultural Conservation Program of the United States Department of Agriculture makes payments. Information may be obtained from the State office, area office, or local work unit office

of the Soil Conservation Service. The work unit conservationist usually is located in the county seat town.

Local soil conservation districts are organized under State enabling acts; function as local units of State government; are administered by locally elected boards of supervisors; and are not a part of the Soil Conservation Service. The Soil Conservation Service cooperates with them and provides technical help at their request. Farmers or ranchers apply to the district governing body (usually called board of supervisors), directors, or commissioners in some States. Each applicant signs a simple agreement with the local district. Services of a Soil Conservation Service technician are provided by the governing board.

(Kinds of help are listed in above paragraph.) Requests for district help should be directed to the Board of Supervisors (but, as a convenience, may be transmitted through the local Soil Conservation office or County Agricultural Agent).

#### *e.* THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SERVICE

As a means of protecting the public interest and of giving added assurance of a continued adequate production from the land, the Agricultural Conservation Program is an open offer to all farmers to share in the cost of carrying out certain approved conservation measures. These are soil and water conserving practices which are not being carried out to the extent necessary in the public interest and which the farmer would not carry out to the needed extent without this cost-sharing. Practices are adapted to local conservation needs, however.

This program is administered at the local (State-county-community or township) level by committees made up of farmers. At the community and county levels these committeemen are elected by their neighbors. State committeemen are appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Cost-sharing under this program is available to all farmers on the basis of a request made by the farmer for such assistance. This request is to be made at the local county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office. Such assistance in 1954 is limited to \$1,500 for any one individual farmer. Federal cost-shares may be in the form of cash payments representing a partial reimbursement of costs borne by the farmer in carrying out the approved practices. If the farmer prefers, he may obtain a purchase order from his county committee which will enable him to purchase, at a reduced cost, seeds, lime, fertilizer, or other materials or services needed in carrying out the practices. A combination of these methods may also be used. In either case, the Government's contribution represents approximately 50

percent of the cost of carrying out the approved practices and the farmer bears the balance of the cost.

*f.* THE COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE

The Commodity Stabilization Service provides assistance to farmers by making loans on farm commodities; and through purchases of commodities, promotes orderly marketing which supports farm prices at desirable levels. It also determines farm marketing quotas and acreage allotments of respective crops, as required under production adjustment programs.

*g.* THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

The Farm Credit Administration can be located by contacting the Secretary-Treasurer of the Production Credit Association. Seasonal loans for the purchase of fertilizers, seed, feed, disinfectants, and such repairs as might be necessary to care for, mature, and market the season's crop are made by the Production Credit Association. Such loans are usually made for the production season with a maximum period of 12 months. Loans for the purchase of livestock, such as cattle, hogs, and poultry, are made on the same basis; or provision for part payment at the end of the first year may be made with the unpaid balance extended to a maximum period of three years. Consultative services are provided on the selection of stock, a suitable crop, and on market trends.

The above listings are examples and are not all-inclusive of services rendered. The services provided by the agencies can be used to supplement the services provided by Vocational Rehabilitation. It should be kept in mind that the services involving financing are in the form of loans. There are no gifts. Technical advice, information, research, and general services are free.

### **III. Example of Rehabilitating a Blind Person as a Farm Operator**

The following example is, of course, hypothetical, and is used to show the counselor the step-by-step procedure in rehabilitating a client into a rural occupation. Every rehabilitation plan will not involve the use of all the services shown in this example; however, they are available and can be provided when necessary to meet the needs of a particular individual.

#### **A. Statement of Condition**

A totally blind man, 25 years of age, and in good physical health lived with his parents in a suburban area near a small country town. During the early part of his life the parents operated a general farm on which he worked. At the age of 15 he lost his sight. The family sold the farm retaining only a residence, and the son was taught to make rubber mats and garment hangers which he sold to individuals, local hardware stores, and cleaning establishments. At the age of 20 he married a farm girl who obtained work in the small town and contributed to their support. Through their joint efforts they accumulated savings of \$1,500 which they wished to invest in a farm project, so they could work together and live to themselves. The young man thought he would like to farm but did not know much about it, and his family thought it impossible for him to be a farmer.

#### **B. Rehabilitation Process**

1. The counselor analyzed the client's situation, in order to select a category of farm work for which he was best suited, by conducting counseling interviews with him in his home environment; observing his performance in and about the home; inquiring as to the nature and extent of his participation in community affairs; observing how he had adjusted to his blindness; and by observing how his family and members of the community accepted him as a blind person.

Consideration of the eleven points, as outlined under II A, showed: point (a), that he liked living in the country; point (b), that he wanted to farm; point (c), that his general health and eye condition would permit him to do farm work without injury to himself; point (e), that he could assume responsibility; point (f), that he had origi-

nality, could plan and work without direction; point (g), that he wanted to improve his condition; point (h), that he was willing to work long hours doing hard work; point (i), that he could withstand reverses; and point (j), that he budgeted his resources well. Point (d), revealed that he had no experience as a blind person working on a farm and that the place on which he lived did not provide an opportunity for him to acquire experience; and point (k), that he had enough money to finance the family needs for food, rent, and clothing for a year, but had no money to invest in land, stock, feed, seed, or farm equipment.

Careful consideration of all the factors involved indicated that the client possessed the desire as well as the physical and mental ability to operate a farm for himself. In order to ascertain what type of farm work would be most suitable, he was enrolled in a training class for prospective farmers. The instructors were experienced in teaching blind persons and in devising methods of approach to and performances of tasks that were practical and best suited to meet the needs of a particular individual. The class provided instruction in:

#### *a.* ORIENTATION TO A FARM SITUATION

This involved independent travel; following paths and walking along the edge of a busy highway; listening for identifying sounds such as that of a windmill, traffic on a highway, and the crowing of a rooster; early rising and adherence to regular work hours; and recreation and education, such as attending picnics, grange meetings, and classes of instruction in food preservation, planning, and farm mechanics.

#### *b.* METHODS OF PERFORMING A WIDE VARIETY OF FARM TASKS

This involved feeding stock and poultry; cleaning barn and poultry houses; hand and machine milking; sterilizing milk vessels and processing milk; gathering and storing fruits and vegetables; gathering and grading eggs; and culling and dressing poultry.

#### *c.* MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS AND FARM EQUIPMENT

This involved building and repairing fences, chicken coops, etc.; building and hanging doors and gates; repairing milking equipment and machinery; and sharpening sickles, axes, and other tools.

After completing 6 months of this type of training, the client demonstrated his ability to perform tasks successfully and efficiently; proved to himself and his family that sight was not necessary to a farmer; and decided that he definitely wanted to purchase a small dairy farm with stock and equipment sufficient to provide him with a living by selling whole milk to a local creamery or cheese factory.

At this point, the client and the counselor had satisfied themselves that the category of *farm operator* was a suitable selection.

2. Although the category of a farm operator had been determined suitable, it was necessary to analyze the feasibility of the project, before proceeding with the rehabilitation plan, by investigating the type of crops adapted to the soil and climate; market trends; the supply and demand for dairy products; availability of a market; and the type and source of labor supply as outlined under "Procedure" (Section II, B-1). Investigations were made as follows:

a. Chamber of Commerce (Farm Division) revealed that the locality was adapted to dairy farming; dairy farms could be rented or purchased in the community; and local creameries had morning pick-up service.

b. Office of the County Agricultural Agent verified the information obtained from the Chamber of Commerce; and apprised regarding the value of pasture grasses, length of grazing season, and cost of producing raw milk.

c. The Growers Association (Stock) revealed that good milk stock was available in the community at an average price of \$100 per head; that 6-week-old calves were in demand for veal and brought \$12 to \$15 per head; and that there were no serious diseases among the dairy cattle in the community.

d. Feed and seed dealers indicated that the cost of concentrates and roughage for dairy cattle was in keeping with the price received for butter fat, and that dairymen pastured 60 percent of the year.

e. The farmer's market indicated that veal calves, either dressed or live weight, brought a fair price at all seasons of the year.

f. Individual farmers indicated that most of the information obtained from other sources was valid; that a small operator would have to do all his own work in order to make dairying pay; that it cost less to produce milk from pasture by feeding a small amount of concentrates than from stall feeding; and that it was good business to raise calves for the veal market.

As a result of investigations made through the above sources, the farm pursuit of dairying was considered feasible.

The farm which the client desired to purchase contained 80 acres and was priced at \$6,000. It was equipped with a small residence, a 10-cow dairy barn, and a milk house. However, the pasture was run down and needed reseeding. The client would have to buy at least 10 cows and a high percentage of their feed, as well as support himself and his wife, for the first year, on their small savings of \$1,500.

3. At this point, the suitability of the client for operating his own farm and the feasibility of the farm pursuit selected had been deter-

mined. It was then necessary for the counselor to locate a training facility which would teach the technical aspects of dairy farming and assist the client in locating sources from which technical information, advice, and financial assistance could be obtained, as outlined under the heading of "Procedure" (Section II, B-2). For that purpose the following contacts were made:

a. Vocational Agriculture located a training class for out-of-school young men wishing to establish themselves in farming and enrolled the client for a 12-month training period. Here he was required to have an actual farming program operated by his own labor under the direction of his teacher of vocational agriculture.

The instruction was based upon the needs of his own farming program and the major objectives were to:

- (1) Make a beginning and advance in farming;
- (2) Produce farm commodities efficiently;
- (3) Market farm products advantageously;
- (4) Conserve soil and other natural resources; and
- (5) Manage a farm business.

b. The Farm Ownership Division indicated that, upon completion of the client's 12-month training period, he could qualify for a loan to purchase a farm under the Insured Mortgage Plan. This Plan required the purchaser to have knowledge of farming acquired either through training or experience; that he have at least 10 percent of the purchase price; and that the farm purchased was considered a self-sufficient unit. Since the client could not qualify until the completion of his 12-month training period, the farm he had selected was rented for \$50 a month, with an option to purchase within a 24-month period, and the total amount of rent paid to be applied on the purchase price. This plan provided the client with a home; enabled him to accumulate from rent paid the initial payment required; gave him the opportunity to operate the farm and to make minor improvements, while in training.

c. The Farm Credit Administration made it possible to obtain a loan for the purchase of some feed and seed and to make minor repairs. This loan required payment in full within a 12-month period. He also obtained a loan to purchase eight head of dairy cows. This loan required part payment at the end of the first 12-month period, with permission to extend the balance to a maximum of 36 months.

d. The county agricultural agent made it possible to obtain expert advice and information on all technical problems, such as crop and animal care, treatment of disease, animal breeding, supervision of the farm, and the integration and supervision of services provided by other agencies.

e. The Soil Conservation Service made available the services of agronomists, engineers, and conservation soil surveyors who analyzed, surveyed, and charted the farm to determine crops adaptable to the soil; improvements necessary to control erosion; fertilizers required; as well as the building of a stock pond. Reports from these specialists, regarding necessary improvements, were the basis upon which other agencies determined the feasibility of grants.

f. The Agricultural Conservation Program Service, through County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees, made funds available on a cost-sharing basis for the application of approved soil conservation practices.

The above plan, which included training, financing, and supervision of operations by the county agricultural agent, could not have been developed without close integration of the variety of services provided by all of the organizations, as listed under B 3, and the organizations, associations, and individuals listed under B 2 of this section.

C. Breakdown of Financing

During the first year's operation, the client had an income, from the sale of raw milk, of \$3,200. His obligations were:

Rent .....	\$600. 00
Seed, feed, and minor repairs (loan, plus interest) .....	624. 00
Stock (loan, plus interest) .....	277. 00
Food, clothing, and miscellaneous expenses .....	1, 000. 00
<hr/>	
Total obligations .....	\$2, 501. 00

These figures show a cash gain of \$700 from the operation and the client still retained his \$1,500 savings. Each year the loan payments decreased slightly, and were paid in full at the end of his third year's operation. At the end of the second year, he had accumulated from rent \$1,200, which he applied as initial payment on the purchase price of \$6,000. The purchase loan was extended over a 40-year period with interest at 4 percent. These yearly payments amounted to \$312 and decreased his rental obligation by \$288, which was used for payment of taxes and making minor improvements.

## IV. Checklist To Be Used by Counselor in Evaluating His Own Performance

The following points will assist the counselor in checking his own performance to make certain that he has not overlooked items of importance which might contribute to more efficient operation, contentment, and the success of the client in the particular farm project selected.

1. Are the client and his family convinced they like living in the country and that they want to farm?

*Check by:* reviewing the counseling process conducted in the client's home environment; observing the family reactions to questions pertaining to country life and farm pursuits; inquiring of friends and neighbors in the community; and consulting the instructors regarding the client's response to the training provided in the class for prospective farmers.

2. Is the category of farm work selected suitable for the client, and is the particular project chosen a feasible undertaking?

*Check by:* reviewing the counseling process conducted in the client's home environment; consulting the instructor regarding his response to the training provided in the class for prospective farmers; and investigating facilities, cost of production, and source and type of labor supply through the Chamber of Commerce, organizations, associations dealing with farm products, county, State, and Federal agencies, and individual farmers.

3. Is the type of farm work chosen compatible with the client's general health and eye condition?

*Check by:* reviewing the general medical and ophthalmological reports; and consulting the client to determine whether or not he found participating in the work at the training class to be detrimental to his health in any respect.

4. Is there a training facility available and is it equipped to meet the needs of the client?

*Check by:* investigating through the State Department of Education (Division of Vocational Education) to locate a training facility and to learn what type of training is offered in the various schools or under the direction of the Extension Service; and investigating

private farm schools, associations, experiment farms, and individual farmers to learn the type of training offered.

5. What are the sources from which the client can obtain technical information, advice, and financial assistance?

*Check by:* inquiring of the county agricultural agent regarding his functions and the services offered by the Agricultural Extension Division; inquiring at the local Soil Conservation District Office regarding technical assistance in the development of farm conservation plans and the application of approved conservation practices; inquiring at the Office of the County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee regarding cost-sharing payments for the application of approved soil conservation practices, for loans on farm commodities or purchase of commodities, and for farm marketing quotas and acreage allotments under production adjustment program; inquiring at Farm Credit Administration regarding loans for the purchase of feed, seed, stock, and minor repairs; inquiring at the Ownership Division, the Federal Land Bank, and the local banking institutions regarding farm purchase loans; and inquiring of individual farmers who can provide valuable information and assistance pertaining to the farmers' needs.

6. Have all costs of stocking and equipping the farm project been considered, and will it provide a living for the client?

*Check by:* inquiring of dealers in farm equipment and of associations and organizations having knowledge of the requirements of the particular pursuit.

7. Can the client perform the duties of the operation efficiently and profitably with his degree of vision, or should he be provided with sighted assistance?

*Check by:* consulting the instructors who observed his performance and aptitude for adjusting to new situations while in training; observing personally the degree of efficiency with which he performs his tasks on the farm; observing the requirements of the types of work done on the farm; and observing the general cleanliness and order of his farm and equipment.

8. What is the attitude of the family, and are its members willing to assist him when necessary?

*Check by:* reviewing the counseling procedure conducted in the client's own home; reviewing information obtained from neighbors in the community; consulting with individual members of his family; and observing the relationship existing in the home.

9. Would it be advantageous or wise to equip any portion of the farm with orientation devices which would aid the blind person in his travel; thus enabling him to perform his duties more easily and profitably?

*Check by:* assisting the client in analyzing his needs for orientation devices such as paths, landmarks, and sound devices (a dinner bell, a weather vane, or a windmill).

10. Should your client or the facilities he is to use be equipped with aids or devices which would enable him to perform his work more readily and with a minimum of sighted assistance?

*Check by:* assisting the client in analyzing his needs for devices such as a Braille thermometer, an open dial-scale which is marked, a marked measuring device, a sharp pointed tool to use as a feeler, a two-wheel push or pull cart, etc.; observing him as he performs his tasks on the farm; inquiring of other blind persons who perform comparable tasks; and examining equipment and devices for sale in hardware or other stores, to determine their usefulness for a blind person.

11. Would additional training of any type make him more advantageously employable?

*Check by:* consulting the client as to his needs; consulting the instructor in the class for prospective farmers, vocational agricultural instructors, and the county agricultural agent; and observing how well he performs his tasks on the farm, knows his particular type of work, and manages his affairs in general.

12. Is the locality in which your client is to operate provided with available recreation centers, schools, churches, transportation, and shopping facilities?

*Check by:* inquiring of the suburban county planning board, the farmers' grange, and any organization interested in the planning of suburban recreation; inquiring of the county school superintendent, members of the school board, or any teacher in the public schools; inquiring of ministerial associations, individual ministers, and neighbors; inquiring of farmers' cooperatives, the farmer's market, various farm growers' associations; and inquiring of individuals.

13. Do the client and his family have social contacts and do they participate in community activities?

*Check by:* reviewing the counseling procedure to see if the client has been assisted in making contact with the farmers' grange, organizations that plan community activities, church groups, service clubs, parent teacher associations, and neighbors.

## V. When Does the Counselor's Responsibility End?

Although the counselor has learned all that he can about the client from numerous types of interviews; carefully diagnosed his situation; provided farm training in keeping with his personal desires, skills, and abilities; placed him as a farm hand, as a manager, or as an operator of a farm; and carefully checked his own performance to make certain he has not overlooked anything that would contribute to the best interests of the client, he has not completed his responsibility. After the plan has been put into operation, the counselor is responsible for providing any type of service that will increase the efficiency of the worker or project and contribute to his success as a farm hand, manager, or operator.

The general procedures followed by the counselor in discharging his responsibility to the client are the same for all categories of farm work. In order to achieve this objective the counselor should:

### A. MAKE FREQUENT VISITS TO THE FARM ON WHICH THE CLIENT WORKS AS A FARM HAND, MANAGER, OR OPERATOR OF HIS OWN PROJECT

There should be no limit as to the number of visits made. They should be as frequent and extend over as long a period as necessary to meet the needs of the client. The visits should not be scheduled at regular intervals and should be made at different times of the day, in order that the counselor can observe the client as he normally works at the various tasks involved in his operation. In all instances, this will enable the counselor and the client to analyze each task or problem and to decide what can be done to improve conditions and increase the efficiency of the work or operation.

By working with the client and talking with him about his work, the counselor will be able to determine whether or not the training received was thorough and adequate, or, if additional training in some phase of the operation would be helpful; if he needs additional aids such as landmarks that will assist him in his travel; if he needs devices that will contribute to ease and accuracy of performance when feeding, cleaning, sterilizing, or working in the garden or shop; to observe how he cares for his stock, produce, equipment, or physical property; how attentive he is to details of health and sanitation; if he needs additional equipment or the services of the county agricultural agent, soil conservationists, a veterinarian, or inspector; to what extent he receives help from members of his family, and if he needs additional help from any other source; whether or not he has any marketing problems; if the prices he receives for his produce are in keeping with prevailing market quotations; whether or not his income

is sufficient to meet his obligations and to support his family; if he has trouble in financing his operations or needs help in budgeting his resources and keeping his accounts; if he has satisfactory facilities for recreation, education and transportation; and if he and his family are happy and contented with their new venture.

## B. ASSIST THE CLIENT IN SECURING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, SERVICES, AND EQUIPMENT THAT ARE NECESSARY FOR CONTINUING SUCCESS IN HIS OCCUPATION

After the counselor has visited several times on the farm, observed the client at work on a variety of tasks, worked with him in analyzing his needs, and discussed the over-all situation with him, he will know the type of assistance required. It is the counselor's responsibility to assist the client in making contacts and obtaining:

### 1. *Information:*

This may include information on methods of feeding stock; treating diseases; cultivating crops; harvesting and storing crops; preparing soil for planting; making purchases; how and where to finance a purchase; marketing; and information on the appropriate time for planting, cultivating, harvesting, and spraying.

### 2. *Services:*

These may include the services of instructors who could teach the client how to keep books, construct, repair and maintain buildings, and harvest a particular crop; and become more efficient in his operations. It may include the services of the county agricultural agent, soil conservationists, a veterinarian, horticulturists, inspectors of food and equipment, engineers, architects, mechanics, or any other service of a technical nature that is necessary to improve the efficiency of the worker or promote the sound establishment of the farm project.

### 3. *Equipment:*

If the client needs tools and equipment that will enable him to operate more efficiently as an employee, or as an operator, and is eligible to receive them as occupational tools and equipment to be purchased from *rehabilitation* funds, it is the counselor's responsibility to assist him in determining the type best adapted to his particular need, to contact dealers, purchase the equipment, see that it is installed on the farm, make certain that it functions properly, and to provide the client with sufficient instruction to make him adept in its use.

If the equipment is to be purchased by the client from *his own* funds, it is the counselor's responsibility to assist him in determining the

type best adapted to his use; making contacts with dealers to determine where the best quality is available at a reasonable price; arranging for financing; seeing that the equipment is installed on the farm; making certain that it functions properly; and securing the necessary directions to enable him to use it to the best advantage.

If the client is not eligible to receive tools and equipment purchased from rehabilitation funds, does not have the money himself, and does not have sufficient resources to obtain credit, it is the counselor's responsibility to make contacts with neighbors, organizations, newspapers, and institutions, and to promote, organize, and maintain a *community program* of financial support which will enable the client to obtain the necessary funds to purchase the equipment he needs. Such a program could be supported by individuals, civic and fraternal organizations, community groups, institutions, or by anyone interested in promoting the welfare of individuals in the community.

The counselor is not released from his responsibility to the client until he has provided every service that is needed to enable him to perform his work more advantageously and to become established in a self-supporting enterprise.

## VI. Examples of Rural Occupations in Which Blind and Partially Sighted Persons Have Successfully Engaged

It is impossible to enumerate or to be informed on all activities on a farm which do or do not require the full use of sight. The breakdown, given below, indicates a variety of tasks and occupations which are known to be successfully performed by both totally blind and partially sighted persons. This does not mean that every job listed can be performed by all blind or partially sighted persons, nor that these are the only ones in which they can successfully engage.

### A. Farm Hand

#### 1. FOR TOTALLY BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. Dairy worker                                     | i. Sack sewer on combine harvester                  |
| b. Poultry attendant                                | j. Cane stripper and feeder on sorghum mill         |
| c. Brooder attendant                                | k. Game farm helper                                 |
| d. General farm maintenance worker                  | l. Hay hand (pitching in field and storing in barn) |
| e. Farm chore boy                                   | m. Greenhouse attendant                             |
| f. Fruit and vegetable packer                       | n. Corn husker                                      |
| g. Wood box nailer                                  | o. Potato picker                                    |
| h. Blocker, wire tier, and off-bearer on hay bailer |   |

#### 2. FOR PARTIALLY SIGHTED ONLY:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a. Driving team or tractor in field or garden   | g. Shocking hay or grain                                     |
| b. Spading, hoeing, watering, thinning vegetables or fruit, and cultivating truck gardens | h. Jigging or sewing sacks on stationary threshing machine   |
| c. Setting out young plants in garden, field, or nursery                                  | i. Bucking straw for threshing machine engine                |
| d. Gathering field corn   | j. Driving derrick with team or spool for threshing machine  |
| e. Picking cotton   | k. Running errands to neighbors or for shopping (roustabout) |
| f. Hauling feed or hay with tractor or team   | l. Working on ensilage cutter and filling silo               |

### 3. BY TEAMING WITH A SIGHTED WORKER:

- a. Loading hay from windrow or shock to wagon or sled
- b. Stacking hay in storage barn
- c. Fanning seed grain
- d. Harvesting and storing farm produce
- e. Sawing wood with drag or buzz saw
- f. Stringing and picking hops
- g. Repairing and constructing buildings and equipment
- h. Butchering and storing, packing and smoking meats
- i. Preparing fruits and vegetables for canning or market
- j. Making cheese

## B. Farm Operator

Both partially sighted and totally blind are known to have engaged in these activities.

### 1. GENERAL FARMING:

- a. Cotton farming
- b. Corn farming
- c. Stock farming
- d. Hay farming
- e. Poultry and vegetable farming with custom cannery
- f. Stock and hay farming
- g. Fruit and alfalfa farming
- h. Cotton, corn, and hog farming
- i. Hay, stock, and poultry farming
- j. Sheep, hog, and dairy farming
- k. Dairy and hog farming
- l. Hay and corn farming

### 2. SPECIALTY FARMING:

- a. Dairy farming (cow)
- b. Dairy farming (goat)
- c. Making cheese (goat)
- d. Raising rabbits for meat and fur
- e. Raising rabbits for wool
- f. Raising guinea pigs for laboratory culture
- g. Operating boarding kennels
- h. Raising trout
- i. Slipping sweet potato plants
- j. Slipping cabbage, tomatoes, and sweet potato plants
- k. Raising hogs for 4-H clubs
- l. Raising hogs for meat
- m. Keeping bees
- n. Bulb farming (gladioluses, dahlias, and tulips)
- o. Truck farming
- p. Raising worms and minnows for fish bait
- q. Operating poultry farm for egg production
- r. Raising broiler chickens
- s. Raising turkeys
- t. Raising ducks
- u. Raising pigeons
- v. Operating poultry egg hatchery
- w. Operating greenhouse
- x. Nut farming (pecans, filberts)

## C. Farm Manager

Both partially sighted and totally blind are known to have engaged in these activities :

- |                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Managing cotton plantation | 4. Managing sheep ranch |
| 2. Managing wheat farm        | 5. Managing dude ranch  |
| 3. Managing cattle ranch      | 6. Managing dairy farm. |

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C Chappell, J. Hiram

counselors guide: how to analyze the rehabilitation needs of blind persons on the farm.

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